



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

because of his moral content, perhaps more because of that than because of his aesthetic form. The value of Greek tragedy consists largely in the lesson which it enforces. Nothing is of more worth in the Hippolytus than its solemn and splendid denunciation of rash judgment on hearsay evidence. College instruction of to-day, expending its force in a hundred different directions, cares little to inculcate the old reverence, the old simplicity, the old humility. The best ethics might help to restore these. And where shall better ethics be found, free from the errors of translators, and free from the overlayings of commentators, than in the original Greek of the New Testament?

JOHN CUNNINGHAM ROBERTSON.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, ANNANDALE, NEW YORK.

REVIEWS

The Histories of Tacitus: Books I and II. Edited by Frank Gardner Moore. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1910). Pp. xxviii + 249. 60 cents.

This edition of one of the more difficult Latin texts deserves highest praise. With characteristic modesty the editor expresses his great obligations to those who have preceded him in the field; he voices also his regrets at the narrow limits imposed upon him by the plan of the series, which emphasizes the needs of younger students. But the independent and discriminating scholarship expended upon the notes becomes apparent the moment they are examined critically and compared with those of other editions. As Tacitus is a writer of compact and varied style, the language will abound in obscurities: where so wide a range of topics is discussed, the notes will fairly bristle with points for interpretation.

In order to economize space in the notes, especially in those on Book 2, some 1500 cross-references to text and notes are used. From the standpoint of the editor this is justifiable because necessary; from the point of view of the younger student the practice is at least bewildering, inasmuch as he must often hunt through half a page of text or notes to find the reference, and this we know few students are prone to do. A careful test of selected cross-references reveals a most commendable accuracy of citation.

The editor has carried out with gratifying consistency a plan of offering in compact form all the important facts known about the persons mentioned in the text. Geographical allusions are explained with unusual care and detail, the modern names of ancient sites being given in brackets, etc. At 1.52 (p. 148) Bonna (Bonn) might have been given as well as at 1.56 (p. 151). The note on *Italiae pars*, 1.69 (p. 161), would be clearer if it read "between the XIth region (Western Gallia Transpadana) and

the Xth (Eastern G. T. and Venetia)". One device used in the notes for economizing space may cause the younger student a little annoyance, namely the change of form in the rubric: thus the text in 1.78 shows *Hispalensibus*, the note on p. 167 *Hispalis*.

Commendable accuracy is shown in the notes on points in Roman topography, although opinions may differ as to how useful they will be to younger students. At 1.27 (p. 131), on *ad miliarium aureum sub aedem Saturni*, some mention of the Temple of Saturn should be made in the six-line note on *miliarium*. On 1.40 (p. 139) it is hardly correct to include the central hall of the Basilica Iulia as an "aisle". At 1.41 (p. 139), on *Curtii lacum*, the common designation Lacus Curtius might have been mentioned. At 1.46 (p. 143) one might query whether a public (*palam*) execution took place in the building called Sessorium or simply near by. Plutarch Galba 28 fin. is hardly conclusive. On 1.86 (p. 174) we read "nearest to the Ponte Molle (Mulvio, cf. 87)"; but at 87 we read "Mulvium: cf. on 86". The different forms of the name are not explained nor is the location clearly given. In a well-known dictionary orbicular is defined as orbital, and orbital as orbicular.

Professor Moore has taken great pains to make plain all references to the Roman legions, their names, scenes of service, *vexillationes*, equipment, and in fact all military operations. At 2.14 (p. 188), however, some proof should be cited for the statement that the two Tungrian cohorts were identical with those which served in Britain with Agricola (Agr. 36).

The discussions of points connected with Tacitus's diction and style are uniformly excellent. Here it is hard to avoid frequent citation and cross-reference and the use of rather technical terminology. Such notes as that on *illi*, 1.19 (p. 125 fin.), are models. The note on *ultro*, 1.7 (p. 114), referred to so frequently, should have included its principle English meanings. A note on 1.18 (p. 125) does not help the student to determine whether *imperatoria brevitare* is to go with *pronuntiat* or with *adoptari* (cf. Ann. 15.19 *brevitas adoptionis*). At 2.6 (p. 183), where Beroaldus's emendation *praecipitibus* is adopted, 3.40 *pernicibus nuntiis* should have been cited to illustrate the other possibility.

The few meager facts about Tacitus's life are given on pp. 1-2 of the Introduction. I cannot agree with the editor that it is a necessary inference from Plin. Epp. 9.23 that Tacitus was born in "Northern Italy, certainly not in Rome". Even granted that the casual question of the Roman Knight at the Circus referred to 'accent', had Tacitus been born at Rome or elsewhere and been brought up at Como, he would have spoken like a Comese.

The excellent summary of the stylistic peculiarities of Tacitus, treated under two rubrics, "(a) Freedom to disregard almost any previously accepted canon of normal prose; and (b) a love of concentration which delights in the sharpest focus" is, if anything, too brief. On page 211 is a note tantalizingly brief: "cf. Gibbon, Decline and Fall chap. 40 . . . one of Gibbon's many imitations of Tacitus".

One general comment might be made on the notes from the student's point of view: more running paraphrases of the thought, and more examples of how to turn gnarled Tacitean phrases into English would have been welcome. The brief chapter on Tacitus and his literary Critics (xxiii-xxv) summarizes the best opinions concerning "the greatest painter of antiquity". If Livy is a Raphael, Tacitus is a Michael Angelo.

We must regret that, by a misunderstanding, the publishers issued the first edition before it received Professor Moore's final revision.

I cannot close this review without expressing my personal pleasure in reading this book from the hand of one to whom, as my whilom instructor, I owe my introduction to Tacitus. Refinement of phrase, discriminating criticism and sympathy with Tacitus I have associated with Dr. Moore from the beginning.

UNION COLLEGE.

GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Sentence Connection in Tacitus. A Thesis by C. W. Mendell. New Haven: Yale University Press (1911). Pp. viii + 158. \$1.25¹.

This is a clear and convincing piece of work, well worth doing and well done. The idea that the rules and classifications in the current grammars and syntactical works do not satisfactorily cover the whole subject of the expression of thought-connection in Latin is of course not new to Dr. Mendell, who frankly attributes "the conception of sentence connection which underlies this work" to Professor Morris, as set forth in his Principles and Methods in Syntax. It may be noted in passing, however, that not all the Latin grammars are quite so limited in their recognition of non-conjunctive and non-pronominal expression of thought-connection as are those mentioned by our author. Fischer's Latin Grammar, for example,—a book, by the way, which deserves more consideration than it has received—distinctly recognizes three regular forms of connection of sentences, both in coordination and in subordination, namely, (a) syndetic (i. e. by conjunctions), (b) pronominal (i. e. by determinative form-adjectives or form-adverbs), and (c) asyndetic; he notes also that "logically every period in discourse

(except the first in a treatise, or in a new chapter) is 'connected' with the preceding period" (Part II, pp. 472 f.). And the non-conjunctive, non-pronominal 'connection' is occasionally recognized in notes on Latin authors. But Dr. Mendell is the first to investigate and present the facts in detail for a considerable body of Latin text, and he has performed the task with acumen and thoroughness.

As our author himself states (p. vii), his work "is not the exposition of a theory, but a collection of evidence eventually to be used in such an exposition". The affirmative part of this statement is unduly modest, for the "collection of evidence" is prosecuted with notable keenness of observation and discrimination, and the presentation of the evidence is accompanied by the clear and orderly formulation of statements of Tacitean usage, which in themselves constitute an appreciable contribution to the known facts of Latin grammar and rhetoric. Naturally, so considerable a body of material and explanatory doctrine (viii + 158 pages of closely printed text) cannot be adequately summarized in a few words, but the barest outline is as follows.

The general thesis is that there are many other means of expressing thought-connection in written Latin than by conjunctions and relative pronouns, and that these means are not mere exceptions, anomalous survivals, or rhetorical devices (though rhetoric doubtless plays a part here, as the author recognizes), but are "cases of one sort of sentence connection". The cases are presented in three main groups, with numerous subdivisions: I No expressed connection; II Connection expressed in the first clause; III Connection expressed in the second clause. As a specimen of the sub-grouping may be given a list of the contents of group III A, which deals with the expression of connection by repetition: (1) Actual repetition of a word; (2) Virtual repetition of a word, by means of a synonym, demonstrative pronoun, relative pronoun, etc.; (3) Repetition of an element of meaning, by means of another part of speech, a summary word, or a partitive word; (4) Repetition implied. Since Mendell's primary purpose is to demonstrate by examples, he naturally gives very many of them, and they plainly illustrate and demonstrate their rubric in each case, with clear recognition of the interrelations of various groups and sub-groups; but a very few must suffice here, as follows: *No expressed connection*: Brevi deinde Britannia consularem Petilium Cerialem accepit. Habuerunt virtutes spatium exemplorum (Agr. 8). *Anticipatory connection* by sane: Novum sane et moribus veterum insolitum, feminam signis Romanis praesidere: ipsa semet parti a maioribus suis imperii sociam ferebat (Ann. 12. 37). *Connection by repetition*: Auspicia sortesque ut qui maxime observant: sortium consuetudo

¹ The writer of this review had no part in Dr. Mendell's graduate instruction or in preparation of his thesis.